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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1914

寅甲大歲年三國民華中

PRIME \$200 Per Month

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1840

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As supplied to the House
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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
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UMEMOTO.

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No. 12, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, Oct. 2, 1913.

NEGRESSES AS COOKS.

The Methods of Natives in Savage
Africa.

Probably few people suspect Central
Africa of harbouring some of the most
wonderful cooks in the world, but the
fact was announced by Mrs. M. French
Sheldon, the well-known traveller and
explorer, during the course of a lecture
on "Woman's Place and Work in
Savage Africa," delivered before the
University of London Anthropological
Club at the London School of Econom-
ics.

"These African people are the most
wonderful and fastidious cooks in the
world," said the lecturer; "their cook-
ing is marvellous, and they know prac-
tically every tree and plant that simulates
a flavour. For instance, the negress chief
is in no way dismayed by the lack of
onions and pepper; she merely gathers
the bark of a certain tree and scrapes
the inner side to get the one, and
searches for a particular plant, which,
rightly used, produces the flavour of
the other; and her skill and patience in
blending new flavours and concocting
fresh dishes are unbounded. With these
powers at her command, it is scarcely
to be wondered at that wives in Central
Africa are in great demand."

"The possession of many wives is, in
fact, a sign of wealth; and as their in-
dustry is by no means confined to the
kitchen, the chief who owns 1,000 wives
is really the owner of an army of
workers, who cook, wash, garden, and
otherwise justify their existence by
performing tasks usually regarded as
men's work. Occasionally, in spite of
their useful qualities, the women have
a rough time. Marriage laws are
rigorous, and some faults or crimes are
punished with great severity. A child-
less wife may find herself returned to
her father, provided the gifts she brought
her husband go with her. The only con-
solation she has is that her position in
no way damages her market value as a
wife; if another suitor should happen to
present himself, her matrimonial ex-
perience is considered rather a desirable
asset as having taught her exactly how
a wife should behave."

Following up the example of Bath
and other cities, the Corporation of the
ancient borough of Plymouth (whose
charter of incorporation dates from 1430)
is taking steps to perpetuate the memory
of some of her distinguished worthies;
men of note connected with her life in
the past. It is proposed to affix tablets
recording names and dates on houses
where those worthies lived. Unfor-
tunately many of these houses have
gone the way of those who dwell in
them, says the "World," but there yet
remain enough to indicate localities
where Drake, Hawkins, Raleigh, Tre-
lawney, and others lived or foregathered.
It is desired, too, to do honour to the
names of a few distinguished sons of
Plymouth of a later era—Dr. John
Kitt, Dr. Jonathan Hooper, the artists
Northcote, Peart, Haydon, Hart, and
Eastlake for example. Then Dr. Tre-
lawney and Sir William Snow Harris,
the famous electrician, will be remem-
bered among others who have helped
to make civic history.

A PARENT'S DUTY

YOUR boy is always getting scratched
or cut or bruised. Because these
wounds have healed all right he does not
know they were there. They always will
heal, but he will not know that every
scratch, cut, or bruise is a warning
signal. It is your duty to see that every
scratch, cut, or bruise is treated
properly. It is your duty to see that
every scratch, cut, or bruise is treated
properly.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MILKMAID RICH THICK CREAM

(which can be whipped but cannot be beaten)

It is

SIMPLY

PURE

CREAM

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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 21st APRIL.
8 A.M. 'HONAM.' 8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN.'
10 P.M. 'KINSHAN.' 5 P.M. 'FATSHAN.'

WEDNESDAY, 22nd APRIL.
8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN.' 8 A.M. 'HONAM.'
10 P.M. 'FATSHAN.' 5 P.M. 'KINSHAN.'

REDUCTION IN SALOON FARES

Commencing from 1st April the Saloon passage rates by the Companies' Steamers
will be reduced to:-

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer) 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 8.00

The attention of the travelling public is drawn to the comfort afforded by the
Companies' vessels. Passengers arriving by Night Steamers from Canton (due at
Hongkong about 11 p.m.) are permitted to sleep on board till next morning without
extra charge. Electric fans and electric light are available all night.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'SUI TAI' S.S. 'TAISHAN'

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf
Sundays, at 9 A.M. and 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays, at 7.30 A.M. and 5 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 26th APRIL.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN,"
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M.
and return from Macao at 4 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at
7.30 A.M., and from Hongkong at 12.30 P.M., from the Company's Wing Lok Street
Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'SUI TAI'.

Departures from Canton to Hongkong on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departures from Hongkong to Canton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. 'SAINAM,' 588 Tons, and S.S. 'NANSHING,' 588 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Sunday, Tuesday
and Friday, at about 6 P.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton every Monday,
Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days.
Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers
'LINTAN' and 'BANUL.' These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are
lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fans in each Cabin.

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Opposite Hake Pao.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of
the above Club will be held on
SATURDAY, the 26th APRIL, 1914, at
12.30 P.M., at the Office of the Hongkong
Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the
Horse Shoe Club, Chater Road.

By Order,

T. T. HOUGH,

Club Secretary.

Hongkong, April 11, 1914.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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Beef and Pork sausages made fresh every morning.
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A LA CARTE GRILL ROOM.

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Self-Contained Suite of Apartments with Private

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WEISMANN'S

FOR CAKES

WEISMANN'S

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HIGHEST GRADE

BRITISH MADE

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the market; it fully maintains its high reputa-
tion in food value and delicacy of flavour, and
is second to none in any respect whatsoever."
Medical Magazine, March, 1912.

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Falcon Pilsener Beer

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Per 1 dozen pints 2.00



If Disease Germs were Visible!

What panic-fear would arise if we could see, with the naked eye, what only the microscope shows us—namely, the germs which cause such dread infectious diseases as Cholera, Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, Influenza, Consumption, and Scarlet Fever.

We should see millions of these disease germs floating in the air—lurking in public telephones, in public vehicles, in all crowded, stuffy places—drifting into the mouth and throat, and passing from one person to another.

We constantly inhale these germs without taking harm, because the healthy body has natural powers of destroying them. But if we are "run down" these powers may fail us. Then the germs grow and multiply rapidly in the mouth and throat, and lay us low with some infectious disease.

Against these invisible foes, Science has given us a sure defence in Formamint Tablets, which cleanse the mouth cavity from germ growths as easily and pleasantly as dirt is removed from the skin.

Avoid Infectious Diseases by Sucking Wulfin's Formamint, The Germ-killing Throat Tablet.

The habit of sucking a few of these palatable tablets every day keeps your mouth and throat in a thoroughly healthy state—protects you against the constant risk of infection—and cures such common germ ailments as Sore Throat, Bad Breath, and Mouth Troubles. Send the coupon today for a Free Booklet which tells you all about Formamint. It fully explains the germ theory of disease, and contains abundant medical and lay evidence of the value of Formamint.

The Physician-in-Charge of Turkish Hospitals under British auspices during the war, 1912-13, writes: "I would like you to know that during the war in Turkey I had a few of your bottles of Formamint always in my pocket, and when engaged with Cholera cases, invariably kept sucking the tablets. Where we had to deal with numbers of Gargare cases, and the nurses and other assistants suffered with septic throats, I invariably made them suck Formamint, and with great benefit. We all swore by them, and I am personally grateful to you."

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Free Booklet.

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STRAND	CABLE LAID	4 STRAND
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CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Free: Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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TELEPHONE: No. 869.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

LANCHOW COAL

Coal from the Administration's Lanchow Mine can be obtained on application to the Agents, SIEMSEN & Co.

SHAM IRISHMEN.

OBJECTION TO THE STAGE CARICATURE.

Canon Hannay Explains.

The mystery of the origin of the stage Irishman and the secret of the red Irish man's objection to him were revealed by Canon J. O. Hannay (George H. Birmingham) in a lecture at the Royal Institution on the Stage Irishman.

Canon Hannay said that there was nearly a riot at the production of Mr. Bernard Shaw's 'John Bull's Other Island' at Dublin, the audience being inclined to demonstrate against 'Tim Hoggan,' supposing him to be Mr. Shaw's presentation of an Irishman. "You will remember," said Canon Hannay, "that Hoggan wishes the Englishman, Broad-bent, the 'top o' the morning,' calls him a 'breath o' a boy,' wishes him 'more power to his elbow,' drinks him 'whisky to the greatest extent that he will allow,' borrows as much money as he can be induced to advance. To all this the Irish audience objected strongly, and was not reconciled to it until Larry Doyle came on and explained that he was the real Irishman, and that Tim Hoggan was a sham Irishman, created in the manner of the English dramatist—born in Glasgow."

"Not at this moment," said Canon Hannay, "with the exception of eight immigrant years at school I have spent all my life in Ireland, and never once has my countrymen of mine wished me the 'top o' the morning.' We do occasionally drink more than we ought, though this vice is becoming much more rare; we do drink with the careless abandon of Tim Hoggan. We drink ourselves drunk with certain serious, shamless deliberation. And the drunken Irishman does not sing," went on Canon Hannay, "I have only once heard a drunken Irishman sing, and that was in a little Midland town. The real Irishman, when he is drunk, goes silently home. Nor are we, as the stage Irishman is, addicted to the habit of misanthropic borrowing."

The Englishman said Canon Hannay, apparently has no objection to being caricatured, nor has the Scotchman or the Frenchman or the American. But the Irishman objects very strongly to the stage caricature. He gets very angry. "The reason is that we have not got nearly such a good opinion of ourselves as you have. If anyone caricatures an Englishman, he merely assumes that the man who does such a thing is a born fool. The fact of the matter is we Irishmen have been despised for so long, century following century, still at the head of the nations, jeered at and scoffed at, until it has been driven home to us that we are inferior people, and we find the greatest difficulty in asserting ourselves even to ourselves. My own belief is that one of the things we have to do before we can become a great people is to rise superior to this national vice of humility."

LIKE A BABOON. Dealing with the origin of the stage Irishman, the speaker pointed out that in old numbers of Punch there appeared a certain type of Irish fellow, resembling somewhat a baboon, with receding forehead, bulging eyes, and a long upper lip. That type of Irishman no longer exists in Ireland. It has disappeared, but the artist still goes on drawing it. It would be very interesting, continued Canon Hannay, to find out how and why it has disappeared. "When I was in America last autumn, an American suggested that the reason this type of Irishman no longer existed in Ireland was that they had all come over to New York. Something of this nature must be the history of the stage Irishman. He must, like the Irishman of caricature, have once existed in Ireland."

Canon Hannay said the original of the stage Irishman is not to be found in ancient or medieval Ireland. He made his first appearance in Sheridan's 'The Rivals' in the character of Sir Lucius O'Trigger, and the Irishman of that day objected just as strongly to him as present Irishmen object to the stage Irishman. So violent were the letters that poured into the London papers from Irishmen that Sheridan was actually compelled to modify Sir Lucius O'Trigger, and the version we have now is Sir Lucius O'Trigger and water.

The Canon described Charles Lever as the godfather of the stage Irish type. The type from which it was drawn disappeared after the famine. The Canon concluded with a reference to the new purposeful seriousness of Irish life in our time, and the disappearance of fun in Ireland. There was coming into being, he added, a new kind of stage Irishman, quite different and hardly so pleasant as the old type that Shaw satirized.

WHO ATE THE CABBAGE?

GURIOUS EPISODE IN THE BATTLE OF LAON.

"When infantry on the march meet a squadron of cavalry," says the Hamburger Nachrichten, they shout out: 'Heinrich! to them!'

Our soldiers have not the least idea how this name arose, and what it means, but it is really nothing but a corruption of the cry of 'Heinrichs,' which played a great part a hundred years ago in the War of Liberation, and again in the fighting at Laon in 1814, when Napoleon tried in vain to dislodge Blucher from the town, a victory the centenary of which we have just been celebrating.

At that time Heinrichs was the nickname applied by all infantrymen to the cavalry, at first in mockery, afterwards as a term of honour. The term is traced to a cavalry surgeon of that ilk, a wit mentioned in Count Henckels' memoirs. According to one account he had a great knack of appropriating food and drink by unlicensed methods, a knack that involved him in many tragic-comical adventures. By degrees the calling of this long-fingered surgeon of a cavalry squadron was transferred to the whole of the cavalry. In the War of Liberation a regiment of infantry seldom passed a detachment of cavalry without some one in the ranks fluting this at the head of the horsemen. Who ate the cabbage?—Heinrich. What did Heinrich do?—Ate the cabbage. Gradually this nickname became a title of honour, the process of transition being largely helped by the events of that dark and bloody night of March 9, 1814, when York made his successful sally out of Laon against the army of Napoleon, and drove the French back to headlong flight. In the wild panic and the darkness chaos reigned. No one could tell friend from foe; pursuers and pursued became lurching up together into gigantic conglomerations of humanity, and the German squadrons which galloped up could not know whether they had the enemy's infantry in front of them or their own comrades.

In this crisis an infantry soldier had the lucky inspiration to call out 'Heinrich' to the leading horsemen, and this became the signal by which French and Prussians could easily be distinguished from each other. The French, of course, could not pronounce this word, and if any one remained dumb in answer to the challenge, the challenger knew him for a Frenchman. And now that Heinrich had done such good service in the thick of battle, and had been turned into a simply invaluable war-cry, the name of the merry cavalry surgeon became surrounded with a halo of courage and glory. Bodies of troops now used it of each other as a mark of appreciation, and if a squadron had done well it was received with cries of 'Hut! brave Heinrich! or was greeted with cries of 'Good morning, Heinrich! If, on the contrary, a regiment had been worsted, then it received its condemnation in cries of 'You are no Heinrichs! The cry mainly failed its place in the vocabulary of the Prussian army, but when the morning of it became lost in obscurity, the word became corrupted into the less intelligible 'Heinrichs!'

THE PROGRESS OF NAVAL SHIPBUILDING. The largest item in the Navy supplementary Estimates is connected with the shipbuilding and naval armament vote. For instance, there has been curbed in the manufacture of propelling machinery 548,000, more than was anticipated; in the manufacture of armour for ships, 608,000; and in the manufacture of projectiles and ammunition, 270,000; other items in connection with new construction and naval armament make up a total addition of 1,445,000. Mr. Churchill admitted that the original estimate of possible progress was conservative, but he had warned the House a year ago that, if he hoped, better progress was made in executing the programme which Parliament had sanctioned, it would be necessary for him to come to the House later for supplementary estimates. "We think it is satisfactory that better progress has been made than was anticipated."

A sum of 437,000 is due to the beginning of the contract battleships of the 1913-14 programme, in consequence of the failure of the Canadian Naval Aid Bill to pass into law. In recent years the contract ships have rarely been laid down in the year in which they were authorized, but this year these vessels have been commenced at a much earlier date than Ramilies having been laid down at Messrs W. Beardmore and Co.'s works on November last, the Resolution at Messrs Palmer's works at Jarrow-on-Tyne on the 29th of the same month, and the Revenge at Messrs Vickers' works at Barrow-in-Furness on December 29. Thus these three vessels have been a collocated to the extent of three or four months as compared with former conditions.

As to the amount of excess expenditure, there is further explanation in the fact that there are in progress, in shipyards throughout the country, fourteen great ships and sixty-two smaller vessels of various kinds in addition to submarine craft. On the bill of contract ships 207,000 less had been earned than was anticipated. The shipbuilding programme is thus still in arrears, owing to many causes, including shortage of labour in some trades, but everything is being done, not only by the Admiralty, but by the respective contractors, to advance matters as much as possible. The steady diminution in the volume of merchant-ship work being laid down gives ground for the belief that the shortage of labour will not be so seriously felt in the immediate future as in the recent past. Thus such work as the First Lord of the Admiralty proposes to begin early in the next financial year will be most acceptable.—Engineering.

FOR a good Solid seat at the Court of the East at ALEXANDRA CAFE.

ENTERTAINMENT

THEATRE ROYAL

APRIL 20th to 25th.

ACCURATE MOVING PICTURE DIARY

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IN MODERN TIMES

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CIRCLE\$3

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Hongkong, April 18, 1914.

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THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LTD.

and

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS

ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1911.

£22,561,294.

—Anchored Capital £5,000,000

Subscribed Capital £4,000,000

Paid-up Capital £2,437,500

—Fire Funds £3,899,114

—Life & Annuity Funds £18,138,180

Sinking Fund Account £8,512

Revenue Fire Branch £2,567,158

Life and Annuity Branches 1,973,369

Revenue Marine Department 282,892

Other Receipts 430,193

£5,233,312

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO

Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

8.10 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

8.30 p.m. to 9 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

9 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

11.45 p.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

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2A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, July 22, 1913.

public. Japan had become a republic. Japan had made a distinct advance in constitutional government; Korea was adjusting herself to the new regime; the unrest in India was entering upon a new phase; and the Balkan war was changing the map of the Turkish Empire and affecting the Near East. The present awakening constitutes nothing less than a renaissance of Asia, and already there are signs of a moral and religious reformation that is to follow. When taken together, in their inner significance and with their cumulative force, the facts present a compelling challenge to the Christian Church. Asia is passing through a period of fundamental reconstruction, and the moulds into which she harkens will determine her whole future life. The present changes in Asia are in many ways more vast and fundamental than those which took place in Europe in the fifteenth century. The reconstruction of Asia in these decades is the most important issue the world has to face." Dr. Mott in a brief note, also focuses this great world change in these words:—

"The vast continent of Asia, with its multitudinous population, is in the midst of stupendous changes—changes political, educational, economic, social and religious. From the Near East to the Far East one feels the thrill of a new life. The situation thus presented to the Christian Church is unprecedented in opportunity, in danger, and in urgency. This is the greatest single fact to be pressed upon the mind and conscience and will of Christendom." Mr. Eddy's opening chapter fills out the glowing picture of "The Renaissance of Asia." A more astonishing set of facts surely are not to be found in any other 30 pages of type. They show the ceaseless work of the roaring looms of time. During seven months of 1912-13, in a journey across Asia, including India, Burma, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Korea, and Japan, the writer has been impressed with a great awakening that is sweeping over the whole of that vast continent of Asia. The same principles that created our Western civilisation are at work to-day in the ancient East, bringing about the same great transformations there that they have wrought in the West. Greater in rapidity than the awakening in the West, this combined renaissance reformation is crowding into decades in Asia what was the slow growth of centuries in Europe. First of all, there is a great political awakening in Asia. There has been a rapid development of nationalism, patriotism, constitutional government, and military power far exceeding the same development in Europe four centuries ago in both its rapidity and extent. Every student audience from Tokyo to Calcutta, from Shanghai to Constantinople, from Seoul to Bombay, shows the same deep national feeling, the same response to the national note. The point of contact with the students throughout Asia to-day is to be found in this deep national consciousness. They are at first little interested in individual salvation, but in anything which concerns their nation and its welfare there is instant response. The students of India are not reading the Vedas or the writings of the ancient Rishis, or speculative philosophy, but they are reading Mill and Mazzini on liberty. They are interested in the American and French revolutions and in England's struggle for liberty. China's awakening has been even more startling than that of Japan. Temples in many of the cities have been confiscated to accommodate the colleges or schools which are being founded more rapidly than buildings can be erected for them. The ancient examination halls of the classic system are being torn down to build the new universities and parliamentary buildings. The number of modern government students in Peking rose in a decade from three hundred to seventeen thousand, and the pupils in the surrounding provinces from two thousand to two hundred thousand. During a visit to a dozen cities in China the writer found from four thousand to twelve thousand students in each. The revival of learning and the thirst for education are equally manifest in India. Not only are there more than thirty thousand students in the colleges and over six million children in the schools of India, but the growing and insistent demand for free and compulsory primary education is being steadily voiced by Indian political leaders like Mr. Gokhale. The astonishing result of the introduction of the printing press into Asia is graphically shown. "The economic awakening of Asia is as clearly marked as the political and intellectual. During the latter half

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Garrison bathing parades start to-morrow.

The output from the Trench Mines for March is as follows:—From mine piculs 2,028, from tributaries piculs 121, total piculs 2,149.

The China Merchants steamer line is reported to have gone ashore in Yik Sang Channel, below Wuhu, on April 10, but was refloated without having to discharge cargo.

For grazing 17 cattle in King's Park, Yauwau, under permission, an Indian dairy farmer was this morning fined \$10 by Mr. Melbourne. The cattle were found on Good Friday at 10.30 p.m.

A collision occurred in the Suez Canal on March 18 between the steamer City of Chester and M. M. steamer Paul Lecoq which arrived here on April 13. The damage to both vessels was slight and they were enabled to proceed.

The Indian watchman who guards the cable where it enters the sea at Telegraph Bay was before Mr. Malbon on this morning on a summons of cutting down three pine trees behind the Cable Company's house. He was fined \$10.

The Boys' Own Club annual athletic sports meeting will be held on the race course on Saturday, April 25. The first event is timed for 2.30 and Miss Kelly, daughter of H. E. Major General Kelly, has consented to distribute the prizes.

Thursday being St. George's Day, in accordance with the desire of the Chief Scout, Sir Robert Baden Powell, the St. Joseph's College Boy Scouts and bodyguard will parade to salute the flag at 6 p.m. in the College compound. A short scout talk will be given by the inspecting officer.

Thirteen junior engineers, who had been engaged at home, arrived at Shanghai for service in the China Navigation Company recently. The men have been distributed as supernumerary third engineers in various ships of the fleet to await vacancies created by engineers going on home leave.

Philatelists are interested in the fact that White Wolf has caused several post offices of the Sinyang district to surcharge old and new Chinese stamps with the characters "Eh Lang," says a northern newspaper. Up to the present old surcharged stamps of 1 and 2 cent and new stamps of 1, 2, 3, and 5 cents have been seen with this inscription in dark red.

The garrison of Hongkong is to be consist of 4,250 of all ranks and arms in the coming year. This force will be made up as follows:—Three companies of Royal Garrison Artillery, 898; two companies of Royal Engineers, 222; one battalion of British Infantry, 933; detachment of Army Service Corps, 34; detachment of Royal Indian Medical Corps, 52; two battalions of Indian native Infantry, 1,854; local artillery and engineers, 394 and 150 respectively; Army Ordnance, 34; Army Pay Corps, 8.

Mr. Melbourne at the Magistracy this morning, fined two coolies 50 cents each for refusing hire. Evidence was given by Mr. Green of the Police and Forestry Department to the effect that yesterday in Aberdeen Street he called a chair and one of the coolies refused. Mr. Green took the license to the Police Station and the coolies followed. It was suggested that the coolies prefer to carry in this neighbourhood the rich Chinese living on the Peak. The offenders were also cautioned.

of the nineteenth century the trade of India increased fourfold and that of China sixfold, while that of Japan has increased sevenfold in twenty years. But the twentieth century will see far greater developments in the East than in the nineteenth. The chimneys of the great factories of Osaka and Calcutta tower like those of Birmingham. We travelled round the world on Japanese steamship lines, comfortable, highly efficient, and paying dividends, while some of the American lines on the Pacific can scarcely pay expenses. China has the greatest coalfields in the world. Shansi province has enough to supply it for a thousand years. American steel magnates say they cannot compete with Chinese iron on the Pacific Coast. In the great Hanyang-Iron and Steel Works at Wuchang, across from Hankow—the Chicago of China—among its four thousand workmen the writer saw skilled Chinese labourers working at five shillings a week, handling thirteen thousand horse-power machinery under electric control, and turning out the finest eighty-five pound steel rails for the new railways of China, which will stretch from Shanghai on the east to India on the west, from Canton in the south to Siberia in the north. The social awakening of Asia is also unmistakable. The development of a new social consciousness and the beginnings of a great movement for social service were among the most striking phenomena observed by the writer during the last seven months in India, China, and Japan.

COMPANY MEETING.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO.

Twenty-fifth Ordinary Meeting.

The twenty-fifth ordinary meeting of shareholders in the Green Island Cement Company, Ltd., was held this morning at the offices of the general managers, Messrs. Shaw, Toney and Co., Dr. J. W. Noble presided and there were also present Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Messrs. J. W. C. Bonnar and D. W. Craddock, directors; R. H. T. McMurtrie, acting secretary; R. G. Shaw, Mr. R. B. Hancock, Mr. H. T. A. S. Ellis, Mr. P. J. E. T. Dunne, J. Robinson, J. A. Young, M. A. Figueredo, and R. Henderson.

The Chairman addressed the meeting as follows: The balance at credit of profit and loss account after allowing for depreciation (\$90,438.80) is \$102,241.71 which we recommend should be carried forward. I regret that the position is not such as to allow of our recommending a dividend, but under the circumstances, the shortage of raw material which at one period brought the works to an actual standstill, and the consequent loss of some of our markets, and the keen competition now ruling, such a thing could hardly be expected. Our former large stocks of limestone having become completely exhausted we were forced to import elsewhere, and have been taking limestone from Haiphong since November 1912. This state of affairs is a great disadvantage to us, and has been a great loss to the company. The quantity of limestone hereof has been governed by the difficulty in securing suitable steam tonnage at a reasonable rate. We soon found that it was impossible to depend upon getting a regular quantity by chartered steamers, and the only alternative was to purchase a steamer for ourselves. We accordingly bought the steamship "Consuelo" last May to carry our own supplies of limestone from Haiphong. She has been renamed "Chingchow," the Chinese for Green Island, and has proved of much value and assistance to us. She is now regularly employed on the run carrying our limestone supplies. As to the renewal of export from Canton your Directors have used every effort to get the Kwangtung Government's embargo removed, and in this regard most placed on record their obligations to H.B.M.'s Minister at Peking, H.B.M.'s Consul-General at Canton and the Hongkong Government for the support and assistance rendered from them. Although H.B.M.'s Minister at Peking finally succeeded in getting the authorities in Peking to send definite instructions to the Tutch in Canton to remove the prohibition, and that official has repeatedly assured H.B.M.'s Consul-General that he has done so, the fact remains that for some reason or other contractors cannot supply us with stone, and no contractor thus, so far as we have been able to ascertain, been granted by or obtained from the Kwangtung Government a permit to export limestone, and the company is in exactly the same position in this respect as it was this time last year. For the heavy losses the company has sustained and is still sustaining by the unjustifiable action of the Kwangtung Government we must look to the Chinese Government for compensation, and your Directors will lose no opportunity of pressing our claims through the Consul-General at Canton and the British Minister at Peking, or if need be through the Government at Home. The action of the Authorities at Canton is a distinct breach of treaty rights and a deliberate and wanton attack on an important industry of this Colony and must be stood for by those responsible. If not, and if such treatment of British trade is condoned, and the Chinese are to be allowed to cut off trade with this Colony at a moment's notice there will soon be an end to all commerce between the two places. In view of the essential of our proper supply of raw material from Chinese sources, I think we may congratulate ourselves that the supply of stone from Haiphong has enabled us to continue the manufacture of cement and to close the year's working without a loss, and that we still have nine kilns burning, producing cement to the extent of about one half of the normal capacity of the works. The quality of our cement has been well maintained and upon equal terms we do not fear competition. But to meet our competitors we must have ample supplies of limestone at a reasonable cost, and until that has been secured I can see no very bright prospect before this company. Your Board is making every effort to secure limestone on the basis above referred to. Notwithstanding the repeated assurances of the Kwangtung Government that the embargo (even the existence of which they at one time denied) has been removed and that no obstacle will be placed in the way of our obtaining stone, we have lost confidence and our hopes are so shattered, that we have now decided to charter additional tonnage and double or treble our imports from Haiphong and thus endeavor to make our position independent of any action the Government of the Kwangtung Province may or may not take. The Deep Water Bay works leave a profit very similar to that of last year. The output of this factory—pipes, tiles, etc.—is quite satisfactory; the only trouble is that the market for its wares is a very restricted one. Could we find other outlets for the goods, we could do a very much larger business at a not greatly increased outlay, but when we try to sell to distant markets we are handicapped by the freight, which is very heavy on these bulky goods, and by breakage in transit, which is often expensive. The large amount of cash on hand on December 31st, \$551,287.93 will be materially reduced as our stocks of raw material and finished cement increase.

DEATH OF A CHINESE EVANGELIST.

(Continued.)

In 1847 there was born in Fat-shan one Au Fung Chi, whose parents were well-known and well-off. As a boy and youth he received as good an education as could be obtained and he sat for a Chinese degree. He was one of the young "bucks" of the neighbourhood and "went the pace." About that time the London Missionary Society built a Chapel in Fat-shan; this was promptly burnt down by the anti-foreigners. It was rebuilt and rebuilt and rebuilt. This attracted young Au, whose curiosity was aroused about these people. He heard the Gospel statement, and fully accepted it. This was in his 20th year. Among his own relatives and former associates he began to urge the claims of Christianity. His ability and the great change in his life combined to win several to the new Faith. For several years he worked thus voluntarily. Twenty years later he became a stated Evangelist of the L.M.S. at the magnificent salary of \$10 per month. Presumably this would qualify him as a "rich-christian" in the eyes of certain anti-mission folk. By his devotion and great argumentative power he won many for Christianity, several of whom have occupied prominent positions, one of whom pronounced him a natural genius. A Professor of Chinese being required for Berlin University, Mr. Au was recommended by Dr. Kitz, and was appointed. All through his residence in Berlin he was still the Christian Evangelist. He left the pull of the Far East and returned to Hongkong, where his family had settled. He received an appointment in the Registrar-General's Office. One being asked by his family to rest in the autumn of his life, he resigned, although urged by the Government officials to continue. Soon afterwards the new hospital at Yau-mat was built and he accepted the office of the Government to become the Manager of the Kwang Wah Hospital. This appointment he retained to the last. Throughout his career his reputation was of the highest, upright, able, industrious, clear-minded, facile in speech and argument, humorous, abundant in resources, and picturesque in illustration of any point. He was finely built, a handsome presence, an ornament to my circle he joined. As an Elder of the Tsui Church, a representative on the committee of the New Territories' Evangelical Society, and helper of many good enterprises, he was ever a "Noble" in the councils. After a short painful illness he died on the 18th inst. at 67 years of age, mourned by his two sons, four daughters and their respective husbands, wives, and families.

At his last residence in Canton Road a short funeral service was conducted by his Pastor, Rev. Cheung Chuk Ling. The cortege comprised some 800 mourners, prominent among whom was his well-known son-in-law, Dr. Wan Man Kai. The wreaths were almost beyond counting. The coffin and most of the accompaniments were European. At the Protestant Cemetery Chapel, Pokfulam, Rev. H. R. Wells read the Scriptures and offered prayer. An eloquent oration was delivered by the Pastor of the Canton Independent Church, Rev. Yeung Seung Po. At the grave Pastor Cheung officiated. All through, notwithstanding the huge crowd, the greatest decorum and solemnity were noticeable. All who knew him felt they had lost a true friend. All were thankful that he had been spared so long to help so much. It is matter for gratification that his family follows in his train.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. Richard Durby (née Ethel Rosevelt) has given birth to a son. This is Colonel Roosevelt's first grandson.

Mr. A. G. Cox, M.I.C.E., Deputy Engineer-in-Chief of the Peking-Mukden Railway, has been appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Canton Hankow Railway, now under construction and leaves for his new post very shortly. Mr. Cox, although no means old in years, is one of the oldest railway officials in the matter of service in China—P. & T. Times.

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—Promoters of "The Idol's Eye." ... \$100

The report and balance sheet were unanimously adopted on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Bunje. Mr. Hancock moved, Mr. Robinson seconded and it was unanimously agreed that the appointment of Mr. Landale to the Board be confirmed, and that Messrs. J. W. C. Bonnar and D. W. Craddock be re-elected.

On the motion of Mr. Ng Hon Taz, seconded by Mr. J. A. Young, Messrs. A. O'D. Gourdin and F. Matland were re-appointed auditors to the company at a remuneration of \$800 each per annum.

THE FRUITSEASON.

BOWEL complaint is sure to be prevalent during the fruit season. Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand. It may save a life. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.

SITE CHOSEN AND PLANS READY.

We learn from a reliable source that a site has been obtained for the Helena May Institute. It will be just above the lower Peak Tram Station, between the station and St. Joseph's Church. Yesterday the measurements, etc., from the plans, which have been prepared and are ready, were being pegged out.

THE ANTARCTIC TRAGEDY.

ITS STORY TOLD BY FILM.

The grim tragedy of the Frozen South the heroic deaths of Capt. Scott and his four brave comrades in the cause of science, thrilled the hearts of Britishers in every part of the globe. Hongkong was just as eager at the time to obtain news of the gallant little party's final dash to the Pole which ended so disastrously, and it is surprising, therefore, that such a small number of residents availed themselves of the opportunity afforded last evening of seeing the story of the expedition graphically depicted by the cinematograph. The pictures obtained by Mr. Fontaine, official photographer to the expedition, are valuable as records of an undertaking which added greatly to the scientific knowledge of the world, and they enable one to realize what hardships the brave explorers had to endure, and what manner of life they lived, and the death which overtook those of them who fell so soon after their goal had been reached. The audience last night followed the Terra Nova right from New Zealand to her base in the White South, passing magnificent panoramas of ice-bound seas, tremendous bergs and magnificent volcanoes, lit by the midnight sun and saw also something of the life on board and in the winter quarters at the base, of the preparations for the final dash to the Pole, and the start of the brave five for their objective. Further than this it was impossible to take the bulky cinematograph apparatus, but by a great stroke of good fortune photographs taken by one of the five at the Pole were found in good condition in the tent which was their tomb. Of great interest also are the deep pictures recording the habits of the bird and animal inhabitants of this far region, the Eskimo pictures, which largely predominate, being especially attractive. The exhibition is worthy of better patronage than it received last evening and everybody should make a point of attending during the week.

WUCHOW NOTES.

Wuchow, April 18.
CHANGES IN THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.
Mr. Nelson, who has been chief assistant in the Customs Service for the past year or two has been appointed to Hangchow. The Chinese assistant, Mr. Lau, has also received another appointment. These gentlemen will be succeeded by Mr. Campbell and Mr. Pamenberg. Mr. Lopez is also leaving us and will take up duty in Macao.

SHIPPING NEWS.
The s.s. "Chun Po," which has been for so many years on the West River, has been sold to a shipping company in Foochow.

The s.s. "Shing Tai" is also to be sold. Another steamer named the "Wing On," which formerly ran between Hongkong and Canton, is now to be put on the West River and will run between Wuchow and Macao.

We understand that an important change has been made in the running of the steam-wheelers which ply between this port and Canton.

Instead of leaving Canton as hitherto at 8 a.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday they will now leave in the evenings of those days and time their arrival in Sun Shui to connect with the morning trains.

THE RAINS.
The river is rising rapidly and there has evidently been heavy rain up country. The rain is very welcome to the farmers who were badly in need of it.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The excursion steamer (s.s. Taishan) to Macao next Sunday will leave here at 9 a.m. as usual, but returns from Macao at 4, instead of 5 p.m.

On the evidence of Dec. Sergt. Wills, a Chinese was this morning ordered to pay a fine of \$200 for being in possession of a revolver at Tor Sim Street yesterday.

Four hundred rounds of ammunition were found concealed in the battening of a trunk on board the s.s. Hongkong Maru this morning. The owner was fined \$250 by Mr. Melbourne.

The Bandmann Opera Co. is returning here at the end of this month and will play four nights, April 29 to May 2. The pieces they intend to put on are "Obi Obi," "Delphine," "The Laughing Husbands," "The Marriage Market" and "Step Th' Way."

A recruiting sergeant who was in fructed by the War Office to visit on residents in Bishops Stortford who had applied for the Army pamphlet, a d invite them to join the ranks, found that they included a veteran pensioner of eighty-four, a woman shop assistant, and a boy of eight.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any unnatural looseness of the bowels is noticed Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

ON THE EVE OF WAR.

LONDON, April 21.
A telegram from Washington states that 17,000 United States blue-jackets are now in the Gulf of Mexico and 4,510 in the Pacific.

Mr. Daniels, Secretary for the Navy, and Mr. Garrison, Secretary for War, conferred until midnight regarding the plans and the co-operation between the Navy and the Army. Mr. Garrison afterwards communicated with General Wood.

It is believed that the latter will proceed to the Border to command a division.

President Wilson's Message.

To-day (Monday) President Wilson will ask Congress for authority to use armed forces including volunteers and also for the necessary appropriations.

No Formal Declaration of War

The crisis does not mean that there will be a formal declaration of war, as the United States does not recognise Huerta as President.

Foreigners in Mexico.

The Powers have been notified that it is now impossible for the United States to protect foreigners in Mexico.

Mexico's Attitude.

A telegram from Mexico City states that the Mexican Foreign Minister, Señor Rojas, dwells upon the impossibility of an unconditional salute of the United States flag, which had never been insulted. Mexico had already yielded as much as her national dignity would permit. He warns Mexicans to refrain from anti-American demonstrations.

The Rebels and Tampico.

A telegram from Juarez states that the rebels have ordered an immediate resumption of Tampico, as the desire that the Americans will find friendly rebels there.

Americans Leaving Mexico.

It is officially stated that the exodus of Americans from Mexico has begun, and it is confirmed that General Wood takes command in the event of hostilities.

New Mexican Proposals.

The Mexican Charge d'Affaires at Washington presented new proposals to Mr. Bryan, but the latter has announced that they contain nothing new.

The "Person Huerta."

President Wilson, interviewed, emphasised that under no circumstances would the United States fight the Mexican people, with whom they are friends. The issue was with the person calling himself President of Mexico. He (President Wilson) had no enthusiasm for war, as he only wanted justice.

A \$50,000,000 Appropriation.

Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of Military Affairs, introduced a resolution for an appropriation of fifty million dollars (gold) to be expended by the President. This is identical with the Bill passed just prior to the American-Spanish War.

Another Resolution.

Another Washington telegram states that a resolution has been introduced into the House of Representatives justifying the employment of armed forces by the United States to enforce their demands against Huerta.

War Against An Individual

President Wilson, in his Message, asks the approval of Congress to his employing the armed forces of the United States so as to obtain Huerta's recognition of the rights and dignity of the United States. President Wilson disclaims any thought of aggression or aggrandizement. "We are not making war against the people of Mexico, but only against Huerta."

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE C. P. R.'s NEW SERVICE.

LONDON, April 21.

A telegram from Montreal states that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company announces a new service carrying American mails to Manila. The service starts on June 11 from Vancouver to Yokohama and will take 10 days; to Kobe 11 days; to Nagasaki 12 days; to Manila 17 days; and Hongkong 19 days.

The return journey will be made via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and then on to Vancouver.

Another Battleship for Tampico.

The battleship North Dakota has started for Tampico.

The Resolution Passed.

The House of Representatives passed the resolution by 337 to 37 votes. The Senate now has the matter in hand.

Huerta And Foreigners.

Huerta has given assurances that all foreigners, including Americans, have full guarantees of safety.

ILLNESS OF EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

LONDON, April 21.

A telegram from Vienna states that Emperor Francis Joseph has been suffering during the past fortnight from hoarseness and the symptoms of a cold. His doctors yesterday evening issued a bulletin stating that there had been an accumulation of mucus in the bronchial passages with some shivering and feverish temperature.

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(Emperor Francis Joseph is 84 years old.—Ed.)

OBITUARY.

General Brackenbury.

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THE ROYAL VISIT TO PARIS

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SERVES THE WHOLE FAMILY.

THE fame of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is world-wide. It is good for the deep-seated cough of the adult; for the croup and whooping cough of the children. The same bottle serves the whole family. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE C. P. R.'s NEW SERVICE.

LONDON, April 21.

A telegram from Montreal states that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company announces a new service carrying American mails to Manila. The service starts on June 11 from Vancouver to Yokohama and will take 10 days; to Kobe 11 days; to Nagasaki 12 days; to Manila 17 days; and Hongkong 19 days.

The return journey will be made via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and then on to Vancouver.

Another Battleship for Tampico.

The battleship North Dakota has started for Tampico.

The Resolution Passed.

The House of Representatives passed the resolution by 337 to 37 votes. The Senate now has the matter in hand.

Huerta And Foreigners.

Huerta has given assurances that all foreigners, including Americans, have full guarantees of safety.

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HATS AND PLAGUE.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

MEDICAL OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

LONDON, April 21.

The following minute on rats and plague addressed by the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Francis Clark, to the President of the Sanitary Board, was laid before the members of that authority at their fortnightly meeting this afternoon:

Sir, In the Spring of 1909 a wholesale rat poisoning campaign, lasting about a fortnight, was instituted in Kowloon with a view to seeing what effect it would have on the local plague. The scheme was extended to the City of Victoria. Early last year and again this year I discussed with Dr. Pearce and myself the very inadequate results of this method of procedure pointed out that it involved taking the staff away from house cleaning work at a time when these services in that direction were of most value. I had previously organized a system of dealing with infected blocks and areas, for as soon as a plague rat is discovered the inspector of the district is instructed to distribute rat poison in the vicinity, inspect all neighbouring houses, fill up rat runs, attend to missing gratings and generally to see to the protection of the people in that infected area, and this method of procedure has been pushed as far as the limited staff of the Department will allow.

I stated at a recent meeting of the Board that there had been in my opinion very little increase of late years in the rat population of the City of Victoria, and I based this opinion on the increasing returns of rats collected and examined. The figures are as follows: City of Victoria: Rats collected and examined: 1910, 43,001; 1911, 45,997; 1912, 70,371; 1913, 94,933. It might be argued of course that these figures merely indicate more thorough and efficient methods of rat extermination, but I am sorry that I cannot accept this explanation.

I have stated elsewhere that this rapidly increasing rat population is the natural result of the large augmentations of the native population during 1912, when some forty to fifty thousand Chinese poured into the Colony, and in 1913 when an even larger number sought refuge here. Apart from the question of migrations on mass and of devastating epidemics, the number of rats in any area is almost wholly dependent upon the available food supply for these animals, and the most obvious result of human overcrowding when carried to excess is a marked increase in the amount of waste food both in the houses and in the yards and lanes adjacent thereto, and the crowding of much unnecessary furniture and baggage into the houses, thus providing hiding places for rats.

The problems which have to be met are:—(1) the limitation in the number of rats; and (2) the exclusion of rats from dwellings and workshops.

The only feasible method of limiting their numbers is to limit the food supply available for them: this consists mainly of the waste food from dwellings, markets, factories, etc., and rats will enter houses at night to search for food and will also feed in the yards and lanes surrounding them, if garbage is to be found there.

The Board have recently organized an evening collection of rubbish in order to remove as much as possible of this refuse before the rats return from their runs and hiding places, and rat-proof covers are required to keep the dustbins covered metal bins, until it is found away by this Department. In addition to this, we have various regulations dealing with the exclusion of rats from dwellings, such as the guarding of all new buildings and their removal from infected blocks, the concreting of ground surfaces, and so on, but all these matters require the active co-operation of the individual householders if they are to prove effective, and I am sorry to say that there are many tenants in the City, Europeans as well as Chinese, who make no attempt whatever to render or maintain their premises in a rat-proof condition. There are ten thousand houses in the City alone, and the present staff is only able to visit and cleanse each house about once in six months; as a result, this class of plague premises has increased, not only in Hongkong but in many other infected districts, owing to the enormous fertility of the rat in the presence of an ample food supply and a recent official pronouncement contained in one of the Reports of the United States Public Health Service reads: "Plague as a general measure is not rational. The warfare against rats should be made by the improvement of housing conditions. Habitations should be kept free of garbage and refuse which attract rats and serve for their nourishment." In this opinion I entirely concur.

We have in Hongkong the Mus rattus, commonly known as the English black rat, with large ears, a sharp muzzle and a tail longer than the head and body combined; also the Mus decumanus or Norwegian rat, a grey-brown in colour, with small ears and a short thick tail; and many gradations between the two. The rats are a plague problem, as they are a source of food supply, and rats will commence breeding when they are about 3 months old, will have three to five litters a year, and each litter will average 8 or 10 young. It is not surprising therefore that within a very few months after a general slaughter the rats are found to be as numerous as before.

Such general slaughter cannot of course be repeated indefinitely, for rats become so wary that they avoid the poison laid for them, and a glance at the table I appended hereto will show that the effects of past campaigns have been insignificant—the weekly figures show an increase of a few hundred of extra deaths, as the result of the distribution of over 350,000 rat pills, occasionally a falling off in numbers for the following week or two, but then the numbers resume their normal range and the effects of the campaign, so far as total rats and infected rats are concerned, are negligible. These facts, however, connected with these attempts at wholesale slaughter, when the limitations in numbers is not permanently maintained, and that a considerable proportion of the rats are killed off have acquired immunity to Plague as the result of having survived an attack of the disease, or are naturally immune; these are rapidly replaced by young susceptible rats, and consequently the attempt at eradication is a failure. No doubt in time, and after many generations, the immune rats will be able to produce a comparatively immune progeny, and this common-sense account for the gradual dying out of many diseases which formerly were rampant, a matter which is referred to in a recent publication, "The Time of the Plague and Plague," and is also referred to in the "Hankow Plague" of the 24th March.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

(Wah Tsz Yat Po's Service.)

HONGKONG CHINESE HONOURED.

LONDON, April 21.

A Presidential mandate awards to the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, of Hongkong, the Ka Wo medal of the Fourth Degree.

WHITE WOLF ENCIRCLED.

A military despatch from Shensi states that White Wolf is being encircled by troops from the neighbouring provinces.

SALARIES TO BE DISCOUNTED.

From the end of the present month the salaries of all the officers in the President's office are to be paid at a certain discount. Every officer, both in Peking and the Provinces, whose monthly salary exceeds \$100, will receive 90 per cent. of it in government bonds and the rest in money.

NEW COMMERCIAL ORGANISATION.

The government has granted a subsidy of \$200,000 to a new commercial organisation which has been formed in Shanghai for the purpose of investigating foreign industries.

ITALIAN RAILWAY WORKERS.

LONDON, April 21.

A telegram from Rome states that the Conference of the Railways Executive, which is being held at Ancona, has abandoned the idea of a general strike.

SWEDISH ELECTIONS.

A telegram from Stockholm states that the elections are practically concluded. The Liberals lost an absolute majority. Those elected in favour of national defence number 84, while the Liberals number 70 and the Socialists 70.

THE PLAGUE.

There were 118 notifications of plague last week—a slight decrease compared with the previous week—with 88 deaths. Two Japanese were among the patients treated. The total cases this year to Saturday last were 617 with 345 deaths.

HONGKONG SCHOOL SPORTS.

The following completes the list of results given in yesterday's "China Mail":

100 Yards Skipping Race (handicap): 1. Mary Hing; 2. Alice Edece.
300 Yards Flat (handicap): 1. Chan Ho; 2. Chan Wai Yau.
50 Yards Flat (under 7): 1. M. Ueff; 2. Amelia Bissett.
Sack Race: 1. Hung Ho Chia; 2. Leung Kam Cheung.
220 Yards Flat (handicap, British boys): 1. W. Taylor; 2. John Rasmussen.

Quarter Mile (Ellis Knickerbocker challenge cup): 1. Usuf Omar; 2. H. Johnson.
Seven Furlongs Flat (past pupils): 1. Iron Bur; 2. A. R. Ellis.
100 Yards Three-Legged Race: 1. T. P. Anderson and G. Clayton; 2. Tsang Yuk Yu and Wang Lai Wai; 3. Li Yung Shung and Wong Wing Pok.

Two Miles Bicycle Race (past pupils): 1. Moy Hing; 2. Gifford.
Team Race (Chatter challenge cup): 1. St. Joseph's; 2. Queen's; 3. St. Paul's.
His Excellency the Governor, having presented the prizes, said he had had much pleasure in being with them that afternoon.

H.M.S. "Merlin" sailed this morning for Labuan.

A young and beautiful woman entered the premises of the Industrial Bank in Budapest recently and made a deposit. She then suddenly fell on the cashier's neck and began to embrace him. The cashier was somewhat surprised. He then went to his fellow clerk, and finally seized a book keeper, who was old and ugly. The Bank clerk realised that the girl must have lost her senses, and persuaded her to sit down. A doctor was called, and he found that she was suffering from temporary dementia.

To sum up, therefore, I strongly advise that all our efforts, and all the efforts of the community, should be concentrated upon the speedy removal of refuse of all kinds from the precincts of dwellings and offices, and that no measure which will help to exclude rats from these premises should be neglected. A table showing the number of rats caught and examined during the first twenty weeks of 1910-1914 was appended. It showed that in 1910 there were only 18 plague cases, and that in the whole year 1911 infected rats were examined, in 1911, 200 plague and 200 infected rats; in 1912, 200 plague and 200 infected rats; in 1913, 200 plague and 200 infected rats; in 1914, 200 plague and 200 infected rats.

LANE, CRAWFORD and Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

SPALDINGS ATHLETIC GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED

SPALDINGS "GOLD MEDAL" TENNIS RACKETE

EVERY RACKET HAVING A GUARANTEE PRICE COMPLETE WITH COVER \$22.

RAMS BOTTOM'S CELEBRATED "BLACK DOMINO" RACKETS

HIGHEST QUALITY PRICE \$18.50

SPALDINGS "BOB" GOLF BALL

SPLENDID PRACTICE BALL

PRICE 65 CENTS EACH

SPALDINGS "BLU" GOLF BALLS

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED

PRICE 90 CENTS EACH

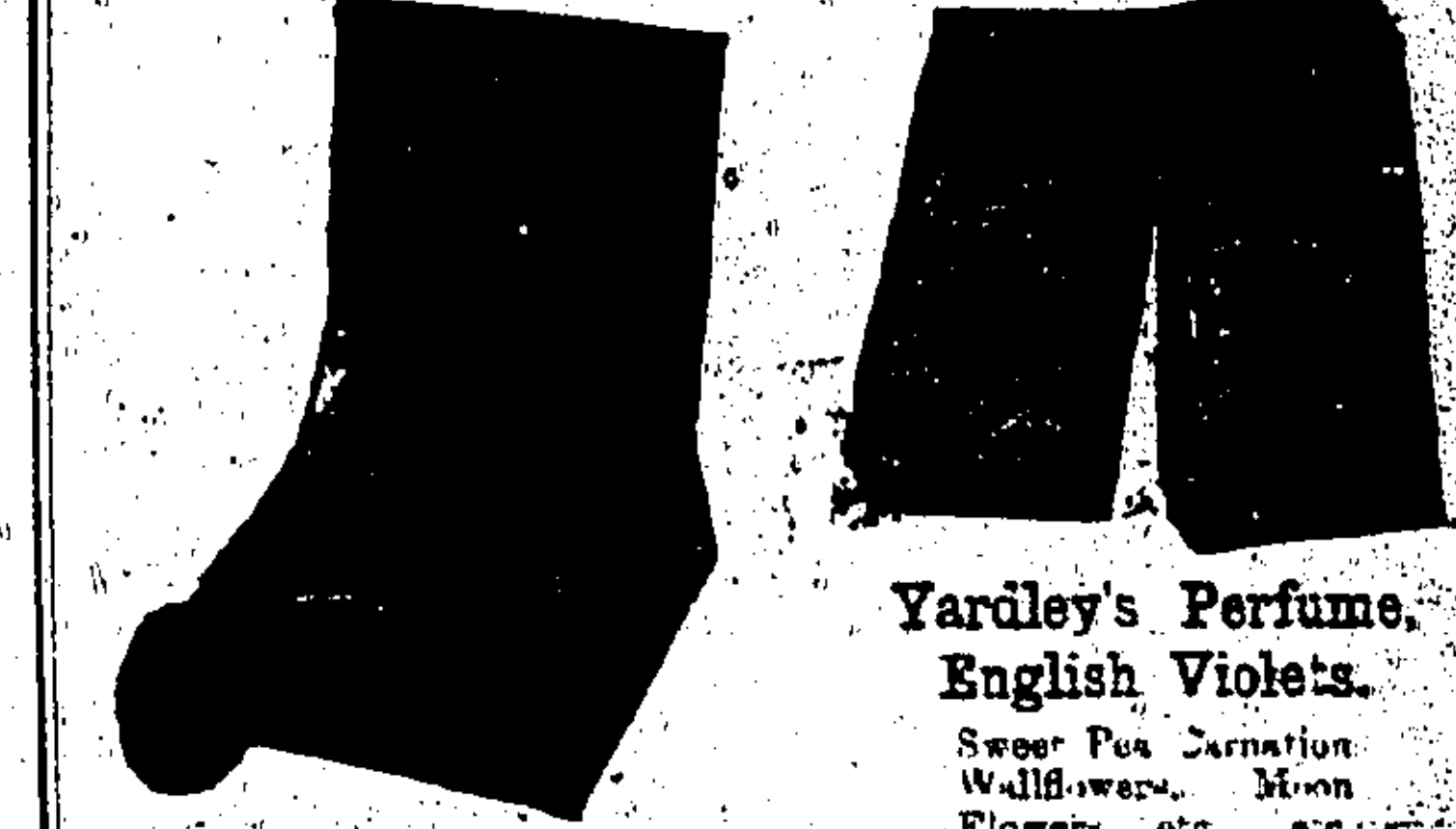
WATER POLO BALLS

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

TRY WHITEAWAY'S

FOR TOILET NECESSARIES

SOAP, POWDERS, PERFUMES ETC.



Our Leading Line of Toilet Soap

Guaranteed Best Value Obtainable. Absolutely Pure, Scented.

12 Cakes in A Box. Pinks, Violets, Oranges, and all the latest shades of color.

Price \$1.25 per Box of TWELVE CAKES.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

20 Des Voeux Road.

Price \$1.50 per Bottle

Price 40 Cts. per Box

Price \$1.25 per Box of TWELVE CAKES.

Price 40 Cts. per Box

SPECIAL LIQUEURS

Pints and Quarts.

PEPPERMINT

Maria Brizard
Get Freres
W. A. Gilbey
Hulst Kamp
Cusenier
Maria Brizard

OURACAO

D. O. M.
APRICOT BRANDY
CHARTREUSE

Cusenier
Yellow
Green
Luxardo
Cusenier

MARASCHINO

KUMMEL
CHERRY WHISKY
CHERRY BRANDY
APRICOTINE
CREME DE MOKA
PEACH BRANDY
MANDARINETTE
CREME DE VIOLETTE
CREME DE CACAO
LIQUEUR PECAMP

Heering
Cusenier
Cusenier

BITTERS.

AMER. PICON
BITTER SECRESTAT
FERNET BRANCA
AUGUSTURA
POMERANZEN
ORANGE

MacEwen, Frickel & Co.

STEAMERS PASSED SUEZ CANAL.
March 31, *Lennox, Nippon.*
April 3, *Lycan, Nore, Pyrrhia, Novara.*
April 7, *Ajao, Kama, Antioch, Sueria.*
April 10, *Antioch, Sueria, Sueria.*

April 14, *Antioch, Sueria, Sueria.*
April 14, *Antioch, Sueria, Sueria.*
April 17, *Antioch, Sueria, Sueria.*
April 17, *Antioch, Sueria, Sueria.*

ARRIVALS FROM CHINA.
April 17, *Ellen Rickover, Brühl, Hiranu.*
April 17, *Ellen Rickover, Brühl, Hiranu.*

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
April 17, *Ellen Rickover, Brühl, Hiranu.*
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The P. & O. S. S. *Asaga* left
Singapore for this port on the 18th
April, at noon, with the outward
passenger mails, and is due here on the
22nd April, at about 5 a.m. This
packet brings the Parcel Mails closed
in London for despatch by the all sea
route on the 18th ult. and for despatch
overland on the 20th ult.

The C. P. R. Co.'s R.M.S. *Montague*
left Yokohama between 2 and 4 p.m.
on the 18th April.

The C. P. R. Co.'s R.M.S. *Empress*
of Japan left Vancouver on the 16th
April, a.m.

The C. P. R. Co.'s R.M.S. *Empress*
of Japan left Shanghai at 5 p.m.
on the 18th April, and left at 2 a.m.
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THE CHINA MAIL

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1914



ASK
SPECIALLY
FOR
MACKIE'S
WHISKY.

Heart
Tonic
Digestive
and
Non-gouty

WHITE HORSE WHISKY.

\$20 DOZ.
Including
duty.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.

To-day's Advertisements

THEATRE ROYAL.

HONGKONG.
FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29.
Maurice E. Bandmann presents the newly organized
BANDMANN OPERA CO.

Wed. April 29

"Oh! Oh!! Delphine"

Thurs. April 30

"The Laughing Husband"

Friday May 1st

"The Marriage Market"

Satur. May 2nd

"Step This Way"

Doors Open at 8.30 p.m.
Commence at 9 p.m. Sharp.

Plans open WEDNESDAY 22nd April at Moutries.
Hongkong, April 21, 1914.

FOR SINGAPORE, PANANG AND
CALCUTTA.

PEAK CLUB.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to
Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.

A SUBSCRIPTION DANCE will be
held at the Peak Club on SATUR-
DAY, 25th inst., at 9.15 p.m. Particulars
are posted at the Club.

THE Steamship
THONGWA.

For Dance Committee.
R. SUTHERLAND.
Hongkong, April 21, 1914.

Captain O. M. Rous, will be de-
parted for the above Ports on
FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 20, 1914.

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THE N. D. L. s.s. *Lutetia* carrying the
German Mails with dates from Berlin
of the 1st April, left Colombo on Sun-
day, the 19th April, p.m., and may be
expected here on or about Thursday,
the 24th April.

THE N. D. L. s.s. *Belos* which left here
on Thursday, the 16th April, at 11
a.m., arrived at Shanghai on Sunday,
the 19th April, at 9 a.m.

THE N. D. L. s.s. *York* which left here
on Wednesday, the 15th April at noon,
arrived at Singapore on Monday, the
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DRY SCURF FROM NECK DOWN TO KNEES

Scratched Until Blood Formed.
Backs of Hands Dry and Cracked.
Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment.
In a Month's Time All Right.

15, Pilot St., Acerrington, Lancs, Eng.—
"I was simply covered with dry scurf from
my neck down to my knees. I suffered a
great deal with itching. When I undressed
at night I scratched myself until I made
blood flow. The backs of my hands were
dry and cracked. I tried ointments but
found no relief until I saw the advertisement
of Cuticura Soap and Ointment in the
paper. I had two tins of Cuticura Soap and
one tin of Cuticura Ointment and in a
month's time I was all right. Cuticura
Soap and Ointment completely removed my
trouble." (Signed) Mrs. G. T. Hepworth,
May 23, 1912.

HEADS MASS OF SKIN TROUBLE
90, De Winton Ter., Lambeth, S.E. 11.
Cuticura Soap and Ointment are
sold throughout the world. A sample of
each with 25-p. Skin Book free from nearest
depot: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse
Sq., London; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp.,
Boston, U. S. A.

67-Tender-faced men should shave with
Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick. Sample free.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 20.
Glenlogan, British steamer, 3,300, James
McGregor, Shanghai April 17. General—
SHIRWAN, TONKS & Co.
Yunnan, British steamer, 1,246, G. Eady,<